[Ukrainian Constitution as of Nov. 21, 1949]

423 Art. 8. The land occupied by collective farms is secured to them free of charge
474 and for an unlimited time, that is, in perpetuity.

472 Art. 9. Alongside the socialist system of economy in the Ukrainian SSR the law permits the private economy of individual peasants and artisans based on their own work and precluding the exploitation of the labour of others.

421 Art. 10. The right of citizens to personal ownership of their incomes from work and of their savings, of their dwelling houses and subsidiary household economy, their household furniture and utensils, articles of personal use and convenience, as well as the right of inheritance of personal property of citizens, is protected by law.

185- Art. 11. The economic life of the Ukrainian SSR is determined and directed by
471 the State National Economic Plan with the aim of increasing the public wealth, of steadily improving the material and cultural level of the working people and of consolidating the independence of the socialist country and strengthening its defensive capacity.

461 Art. 12. In the Ukrainian SSR work is a duty and a matter of honour for every able-bodied citizen, in accordance with the principle: "He who does not work, neither shall he eat."

The principle applied in the Ukrainian SSR is that of socialism: "From each according to his ability, to each according to his work."

Chapter II. The State Structure

642 Art. 13. For the purpose of mutual assistance among the Union Republics along economic and political lines, as well as along the line of defence, the Ukrainian SSR voluntarily united with the other equal Soviet Socialist Republics, namely:

The Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic,
The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic,
The Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic,
The Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic,
The Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic,
The Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic,
The Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic,
The Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic,
The Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic,
The Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic,
The Tajik Soviet Socialist Republic,
The Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic,
The Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic,
The Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic and
The Karelo-Finnish Soviet Socialist Republic

in a federal state, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Proceeding from the aforesaid, the Ukrainian SSR ensures to the USSR, as represented by its higher organs of state power and organs of state administration, the rights defined in Article 14 of the Constitution of the USSR.

Outside of the spheres set forth in Article 14 of the Constitution of the USSR, the Ukrainian SSR exercises state authority independently, retaining its sovereign rights in full.

[Ukrainian Constitution as of Nov. 21, 1949]

695 Art. 91. In all courts of the Ukrainian SSR cases are heard in public, unless otherwise provided for by law, and the accused is guaranteed the right to be defended by counsel.

693 Art. 92. Judges are independent and subject only to the law.

Art. 93. Supreme supervisory power to ensure the strict observance of the law by all Ministries and institutions subordinated to them, as well as by officials and citizens within the territory of the Ukrainian SSR generally, is exercised by the Procurator-General of the USSR directly and also through the Procurator of the Ukrainian SSR.

Art. 94. The Procurator of the Ukrainian SSR is appointed by the Procurator-General of the USSR for a term of five years.

Art. 95. Regional procurators are appointed by the Procurator-General of the USSR for a term of five years.

Art. 96. Area, district and city procurators are appointed by the Procurator of the Ukrainian SSR, subject to the approval of the Procurator-General of the USSR, for a term of five years.

Art. 97. The organs of the Procurator's Office perform their functions independently of any local organs whatsoever, being subordinate solely to the Procurator-General of the USSR.

Chapter VIII. Fundamental Rights and Duties of Citizens

641 Art. 98. Citizens of the Ukrainian SSR have the right to work, that is, are guaranteed the right to employment and payment for their work in accordance with
461 its quantity and quality.

The right to work is ensured by the socialist organization of the national economy, the steady growth of the productive forces of Soviet society, the elimination of the possibility of economic crises and the abolition of unemployment.

Art. 99. Citizens of the Ukrainian SSR have the right to rest and leisure.

The right to rest and leisure is ensured by the fixing of the working
[466] day for factory and office workers at eight hours and the reduction of the working day to seven or six hours for arduous trades and to four hours in workshops where conditions of work are exceptionally arduous; by the institution of annual vacations with full pay for factory and office workers; and by the provision of a wide network of sanatoria, rest-homes and clubs for the accommodation of the working people.

641 Art. 100. Citizens of the Ukrainian SSR have the right to maintenance in old age and also in case of sickness or disability.

This right is ensured by the extensive development of social insurance
657 of factory and office workers at State expense, free medical service for the working people, and the provision of a wide network of health resorts for the use of the working people.

871 Art. 101. Citizens of the Ukrainian SSR have the right to education.

This right is ensured by universal compulsory elementary education;
641 by free education up to and including the seventh grade; by the system of State stipends to students who have distinguished themselves in higher educational establishments; by instruction in schools being conducted in the native language; and by the organization in the factories, State farms and machine and tractor stations and collective farms of free vocational, technical and agronomic training for the working people.

434 cuts wages." A few days later 'Za Industriyalizatsiiu' deals with the same subject: "The fluctuation of workers in the Molotov automobile factory is great, especially among those who have been newly employed. In the course of eleven months in 1936 over 12,000 workers have moved away. The shortage of housing is often given as the chief reason for the mass flight. Inasmuch as the machines are idle, the wages of the workers are greatly reduced... The workers wait for the machines eight to ten days a month. The management succeeds in providing normal or semi-normal working conditions for only a few of the workers - for the famous Stakhanov-workers." (125) Very

125. Quoted by Keyserlingk, The Russian worker lives in this way, page 22.

similar are the conditions in the new combine "Zaporishstali" where in 1935, 9151 workers were taken on and 7675 released; this is reported by Visti on May 22, 1939. The same paper reports on May 17, 1939 that 331 young farmers from the region of Chernigov were sent into the coal mines of the Donets Basin.

433 At the beginning of the second Five Year
●461 Plan, Bolshevik employers with the help of the erstwhile farmer Isotov refuted those false prophets who, like Marx and Lenin, maintained that people would lead a secure, carefree and enjoyable life in the socialist state with little work and high wages. After special preparations the miner Isotov turned out 40 to 60 percent more than he had previously averaged. Isotov's first effort was particularly celebrated and propagandized. It served as a pretext for the introduction of the Udarnik or shock-worker movement. Two years later, when this impulse had abated just as had the previous enthusiasm of the first Five Year Plan, the big, powerful peasant boy Alexei Stakhanov fell

433 into the same trap. Instead of extracting 7 to
461 8 tons from a pit, Stakhanov now came up with 105 tons of coal. /176/ The familiar Isotov propagandistic fireworks were repeated, and as before many workers suddenly discovered how much more they could have been producing. They suddenly worked so fast that their hands grew hot. Instead of 590 crank shafts a forger could now mold 1027 in one shift, instead of 15 to 20 spindles women workers now managed 140, and instead of 320 pairs of shoes a shoemaker now made 3000 pairs. What good did it do that many refused to play the game any longer? Their achievements were measured according to the records set by the Stakhanov workers, and their wages decreased. In February 1936, the record-establishing frenzy reached its climax in the so-called Stakhanov Month when the world was to be shown what the Soviet Union was capable of achieving. Pravda gave an account of the results of this month of superior achievements on March 19th, 1936: "During the Stakhanov Month industry stood under the sign of bungling. Often the quality of the products decreased, defective products increased, and in many factories the state plan was not carried out..." The hatred of the workers toward the Stakhanov workers who were contemptuously regarded as ambitious yes men, went so far that they were sometimes even put out of the way. Nevertheless, the authorities continued to organize Stakhanov days, weeks and decades throughout the year, until the fever finally abated. Apparently the efforts had not resulted in favorable experiences. Mashinostroenie of December 23rd, 1937 gives a small picture of the expenses incurred during this time by a Soviet factory proprietor: "In the course of a week of the Stakhanov decade, 18,765 pistons had to be discarded as defective in the piston workshop alone of the factory 'Red Trade Union International'. The management of the factory has resigned

438 itself to such an extent to the mass production of
461 discards that it regards this condition as an unavoidable fact and builds up its production program on the score of 35 percent discards." (126)

126. Keyserlingk: The Russian Worker Lives in this way, page 32.

000 /Facing page 176/ /An important agricultural product: sunflowers. The seeds are removed from the receptacle with small sticks, and are then taken to the oil mills/1/Facing page 177/ /Picture of a village in the more well-timbered West Ukraine where the houses are built of wood/1/177/

445 In the spring of 1937, two years after the introduction of the Stakhanov System, the average gross wages of the Soviet worker, according to the official figures of the Moscow Statistical Office, amounted to 212 rubles monthly. (127) In the

127. Keyserlingk: The Russian Worker Lives in this way, page 33.

meantime there has hardly been any change in these figures. From these 212 rubles about 10 percent are deducted (128) so that the worker has 191 rubles left over per month to cover his living expenses. If he had no rent to pay, with this amount he could buy 106 kilograms of white bread or 44 kilograms of groats or 119 liters of milk or 29.5 kilograms of sweet cherries; or he could consume 24 canteen meals a month or buy 19 kilograms of margarine. He could also acquire three pairs of sneakers or a pair of cheap men's shoes, provided they are even available in a normal size, - usually there are only outsizes in stock in the state stores and cooperatives, for the Jews have shifted the marketable goods to the open market where their cost is multiple. There would not be enough for a man's suit of the cheapest

1 [For plates, cf. pp. 226-227, category 116-Analyse]

433 of the working time in July of this year...The Stalingrad plant presents a similar picture." (131) Where there is no needle there are no

131. Keyserlingk: The Russian Worker Lives in this way, page 25.

clothes. Pravda of May 8, 1939, criticizes the decrease in coal mining in the Donbas as follows: "The mine which determines the fate of the entire trust is behind schedule. It would seem as though the scandalous production which has lasted for a considerable time now would have been given serious consideration. The management of the mine is now trying to explain the poor production by the fact that the workers are leaving in order to attend to their spring planting." Visti of June 10, 1939, supplements this by reporting that the constant decrease of coal mining in the Donets Basin is forcing the economic management of Soviet Ukraine to increase the production of brown coal and turf.

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562 By reason of the Soviet Constitution, the
● 461 East Ukrainian woman has an equal position with
594 the man. This means that she has the same meager
[465] rights and the same heavy duties. Since the wages of the man are not adequate to support the family, the woman must also earn some of the daily bread. Thus the woman is a worker. The elimination of Sundays and holidays, the long trips to work, the standing-in-line for hours to get food, the shifting of days off in the different plants, the incredible housing shortage, the rearing of children in institutions, the easy divorces of "couples living together" - all this disrupts the family.
594 The devastating consequences which are bound to
161 result from the disregard /181/ of the family,

SU 434 433 438 472 which the kolkhoz members were permitted to keep[1] were performing this task, furnishing the city markets with meat, dairy products, eggs, poultry, vegetables, fruit, honey, mushrooms, and berries.

SU 434 [442 434] In April 1940, in order to provide a wider incentive for the kolkhoz members to increase their collective production, the system of delivery assessments was radically changed. Whereas the basis for grain deliveries to the government had previously been the amount of land sown or, in the case of meat, milk, eggs and poultry, the size of the herd or flock, the new basis for assessments was the amount of land held by the kolkhoz; and any production above the fixed rates could be retained by the kolkhoz for distribution among the members according to labour days.

U 461 434 241 446 A second decree applying to the Ukraine alone established supplementary pay for increasing the crop yield or productiveness in the raising of livestock. This decree directed the collectives of the Ukraine to assign various sections of the field or garden to work teams, working to produce a fixed quota. If the production did not exceed the quota, the members were paid only by the labour day; but if a team produced above the quota, it received part of the excess as bonus.

SU 423 In 1934 the Soviet Government decided to permit individual members of the kolkhozes to keep private farmsteads within the limits of ¼ to 1 hectare. A year later the code for the kolkhozes (called the "Stalin Code") confirmed these rights. It also secured forever the land held by the kolkhozes:

> "All boundaries formerly separating plots of land belonging to members of co-operatives are herby abolished, and all their holdings are pooled together to be used in common...the land occupied by the kolkhozes (as all land in the U.S.S.R.) is public government property. It is...secured to the kolkhozes for use without time limit, that is in perpetuity, and not subject to buying, selling or leasing to anyone by the co-operative... All agricultural production on kolkhoz land, shall be carried on by the members of the kolkhoz, jointly, co-operatively... Out of the land held in common a small part shall be set aside for the use of each household (for truck gardening, orchards, etc.)... The dimensions...may vary...from ¼ to ½ hectare and in certain regions up to one hectare".

1 [SIC-- ANALYST]

Gastronoms

443 434 262 554 461 In addition to the ration stores, Kiev has about five gastronoms, or commercial stores, where unrationed goods are for sale. Most of the gastronoms are stocked almost entirely with delicacies, such as Siberian crabmeat, live carp in water tanks, a little fresh meat, salami, candy, biscuits, and Russian cigarettes. (No UNRRA goods are sold in such stores). Until September 1946 the prices in gastronoms were so high that only a relatively small part of the population could afford to buy. The gastronoms were patronized primarily by those with high earnings - professors, theatrical stars, scientists, artists, high ranking army officers, skilled technicians, etc. One of their main purposes was to show the average worker that some luxuries did exist, and thus encourage him to raise his skills and productivity. Another purpose was to provide a special reward for various kinds of meritorious service. For example, war heroes and top generals were entitled to a 40 per cent discount on all purchases made at a gastronom. Moreover, workers who had stayed at the same factory for six years or more were entitled to a 20 per cent discount, and office workers with similar service to 10 per cent.

[435] In September 1946, in accordance with the decision of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. to abolish differences between the higher "commercial" prices and the low prices of rationed goods, the prices in gastronoms were lowered and certain ration prices, raised somewhat.

[465] At the same time, taking into account the difficulties which average and low-paid workers would encounter as a result of higher ration prices, the Council of Ministers decided to increase all salaries of less than 900 roubles a month. Thus, those workers who previously had earned up to 300 roubles a month received an increase of 110 roubles; those who had earned up to 500 roubles, another 80. Similar increases were allowed in pensions and in students' stipends.

So far as UNRRA food is concerned, the increases in ration prices have affected meat, fish, fats and oils, other categories of UNRRA food supplies particularly milk, cheese, and army rations were not affected.

434 435 The following table shows the increases in ration store prices.

262 [434] For example, light workers were entitled to only 1,820 calories[1] a day from rationed foods, and office workers, only 1,236. Supplementary non-rationed foods were obtainable, but only in limited quantities and at high prices.

262 433 461 The inadequate diet which everyone had been receiving since the war was undoubtedly responsible for lowered work efficiency, and added to the shortage of machinery and equipment, for delayed reconstruction. For example, although up to October 1946 heavy workers were entitled to official rations providing 3,757 calories a day, the greater part of their diet consisted of bread and cereals. Because of the great livestock shortage, there was scarcely any meat available on the ration. Fairly typical was the situation of 13,000 workers engaged in rebuilding the Ukraine's largest steel mill at Zaporozhie, who during April 1946 received only 750 grams of fat (about 26½ ounces) and less than two pounds of meat per person, a diet clearly inadequate for heavy labour.

262 758 Patients in a Kremenchug hospital received a diet composed chiefly of bread, cabbage soup, and 15 grams of butter or lard, which provided about 1,200 calories daily - a level radically below the emergency subsistence rate of 1,900 calories defined by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

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1 Compare all caloric rates with the emergency subsistence food consumption levels defined by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations as the minima necessary to prevent serious malnutrition leading to disease and the danger of civil unrest. For European countries, these levels are as follows:

Emergency Subsistence Caloric Intake

Category	Calories per day	Category	Calories per day
0 - 2 years	1,000	Normal consumers (male)	1,900
3 - 5 "	1,250	Sedentary (female)	1,600
6 - 9 "	1,500	Moderate workers	2,000
10 - 17 years	2,000	Heavy workers	2,500
Pregnant and nursing women	2,000	Very heavy workers	3,000

1 [SIC - - ANALYST]